VOL. XIV.

HARTFORD, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

NO. 36.

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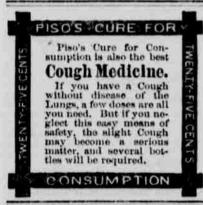




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MAINSTREET, SMAL

SERMON.

THEY, IL A. HUNTER, OF OWENSHORD, KY

By means of the Bible our minds may apatiate in a boundless field of heav-

enjathate in a boundless head of neary call graces one spirit by whom we can approach him; and in whomseever he is "a spirit before, were filled with every manignant temper just him; and in whomseever he is "a spirit before, were filled with joy, and at their bread with gladness and single-pleation," before, were filled with every manignant temper just him; and in whomseever he is "a spirit before, were filled with joy, and at their bread with gladness and single-pleation."

3. He must also be persevering.

4. He must pray "always," "watching the must also be persevering.

5. He must pray "always," "watching the whole city; and the instant the property for kindness and consider the whole city; and the instant the formal property of both countries, and their radiance. He was great joy the United States to the people of Canada, the whole city; and the instant the formal property in the positions of the interpretation, the relative cainly endeavored to read in the volmes of the world's wisdom.

render the truth of the Gospel efficient, it, whose agency is essential to make it vain, nor spend his strength for nought, ideas repecting the doctrinef of the Bi-

one of his creatures shall be indepenent of him; however richly they may e furnished with either gifts or graces, hey are under the necessity of receivng continual supplies from him, and eknowledging him as the source of all heir benefits. He has, therefore, appointed prayer as the medium of communication between himself and man; and it is that whereby man ascends to God, and draws down blessings from him. No part of the gospel panoply can be formed by an arm of flesh; from the first exercise of faith, and the infusion of hope into the soul, to the soul's perfect transformation into the divine image and triumphant entrance into the paradise of God, all is of God. He is he "giver of every good and perfect gift." Prayer is the means by which ve learn to use the Gospel armour

alone is that "wisdom that is profitable to direct;" but if we call upon him "he will guide us by his counsel," he will "give us a spirit of wisdom and understanding, and a spirit of consel and of might, a spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord, and will make us quick of understanding in fear of the Lord." 'unskillful in the word of righteousness.' still, however, must all these things be sought of him in humble prayer.

2. He must be spiritual. Were our supplications multiplied in ever so great a degree, they would be of no avail unless they came from the forms, but are surpassed by the market of the forms of the forms of the forms of the forms of the forms, but are surpassed by the market of the forms of the ever so great a degree, they would be of

Here we may discover many truths, by no means sufficient that we pray to Eunuch embraced it, he went on his ation higher and better than treaty cover find out many mysteries, which are un- God, as too many do, just under the way rejoicing. Thus it still remains a mants, folded and displayed on the awful pressure of some heavy affliction, or be healing balm and a reviving cordial to assert the book, which men have fervent for a time, and then relapse in- all who understand and receive it. Let ind sposel to support the just complaints of That holy importantly which charaction to their native country, how much since and their uncertianty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertianty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance and their uncertainty of the naterized Jacob's wrestling, which distintance are not also and the naterized Jacob's wrestling and the naterized Jaco ture and condition of a future state of guished the Canaanitish woman, or the existence. No light of nature could two blind men, who became the more toration to the forfeited inheritance of I fully believe that the treaty just rejected our its blaze through the grave's dark urgent as others strove to repress their heaven. The cripple's joy, when he by the sonate was well suited to the exigency, and impenetrable gloom; no light of life ardor, is highly worthy of our imitation, for them has ever irradiated the horrid mansions of the dead; but the world's sentially necessary if we would be use-Redeemer "hath brought life and im- ful and successful ministers. Oh! that fit did he receive in comparison of the ing in the least our national pride or dignity. mortality to light through the gospel." humility, spirituality, and perseverance benefit the beleiver enjoys when he carefully should a minister in prayer, which once characterized the braces the gospel of Christ. Moreover, motives which prompted its negotiation are guard against mixing the unclean pad- Camberland Presbyterian ministry, they should seek the word. ow prevailed through the length and of self, with the pure water of life as he breadth of our Church, and the chris-

Fo send the truth, therefore, to the ble, and then read and hear, merely hearts of his hearers, he must, at the throne of grace—

1. Be frequent.

1. Be frequent.

2. Be frequent.

3. Because it is light to be blind.

3. Because it is light to be blind.

3. Because it is light to be blind. He must converse much with God in culated to disqualify us for hearing the humble, fervent, and persevering pray- gospel aright, than a judgment formed There are thousands whose luss and

The word of God is profitable for many and invaluable purposes: "for doctrine, for proof, for correction, for instruction in righteonsness, that the man of God may be perfect, thouroughly furnished unto all good works." Yet just grow. it cannot be serviceable to us, if it be him a deadly wound. Such instruction it:" but properly applied to the soul, it must the minister receive from the is "quick and powerful," and is a dis-Captain General of his salvation. If he cerner of the thought and intents of the "lean to his own understanding" he heart." We should, therefore, endeavwill surely be foiled, as he would to go or to hear it with constant application unarmed into the field of battle. It is to ourselves and "desire the sincere God who alone can teach us when and milk of the word that we may grow where, and hold tostrike. With him thereby;" for the practical hearer only derives benefit to his soul: "this man shall be blessed in his dead."

3. With an humble dependence on He alone can teach us to profit. Huter, but God giveth the incease. It is He will inform us of the designs of our his work to open the understanding and enemy, and teach us to counteract the heart; to him, therefore, should we them. And though in ourselves we be look for the teaching of his spirit, and that influence he will "give to them that yet will he "give us the tongue of the ask him." Hence we may plead his learned" and the arm of the mighty; promise, and thereby experience incalculable benefit from his word. For no obstacles shall be able to withstand its power; it is one of those "weapons of

dignation, a petition offered to ourselves you glad tidings of great joy, which field by Great Britain and Canada by the in a similar manner? "Our suppliea- shall be unto all people, for unto you is claim that the treaty of 1818 paranitted it, tions must be in the spirit." As there borna Saviour, which is Christ the Lord, and upon the ground that it was necessary is but one Mediator through whom we can have access to God, so there is only one spirit by whom we can approach filled with every malignant temper just a side from any treaty restraints of disputed

to our former coldness and formality.

We must be "instant in prayer," "stiring up ourselves to take hold of God."

but its blessings be felt, and it will be our injured citizens, I still deemed it my daty, for the preservation of important American interests which were directly involved, and in view of all the details of the

solds it up to the lips of a perishing tian world; then would we go into the meal, "a feast" conveying an idea of the part of the senate to alter or amend its pulpit in the spirit of our Master, and costliness and abundance; "a feast of pro-isions, and with the evident intention, preach the truth in words that burn, ac-fat thing;" the choicest provisions are should at present be concluded touching the size - companied by an influence that knows set forth, which are "full of marrow," natter at issue.

4. Of the nighest way to the hearts of the way, and is engaged to bear it to implying that no expense is spared; in 4. Of the nighest way to the hearts of the way, and is engaged to bear it to his hearts.

No human ingenuity or talent can render the truth of the Gospel efficient, without the influence of the Holy Spirit, whose agency is essential to make it middle and powerful; but having that, the faithful minister shall not labor in selves of prejudice. Many entertain the faithful minister shall not labor in selves of prejudice. Many entertain the selves of prejudice. Many entertain the selves of prejudice of the Bi-To send the truth, therefore, to the ble, and then read and hear, merely can exhilarate and support the soul, and

> 3. Because it is light to be blind. what we hear in the balance of the sane- spiritual things; and Satan by his subtuary: "prove all things, hold fast that the devices, confirms their blindness, takation manifestly embraces the infliction which is good. But in hearing we should "They have eyes, but see not; ears, but

> have our minds open to conviction, and hear not; hearts, but understand not." injured us, with the least possible damage to have our minds open to conviction, and willing to be corrected, if we find us in crror. We must "receive the seed" of the gospel "in an honest and good heart." it may then take root and be to the gospel "in an honest and good heart." it may then take root and be to the gospel "in an honest and good heart." it may then take root and be to the gospel "in an honest and good heart." it may then take root and be to the gospel to the gosp heart;" it may then take root and be to them. He makes the light to shine within the same lines. And above all things productive of good. We must "receive out of darkness into their hearts, to the plan of retaliation, if catered upon, should God further promises, in the Gospel.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.

Choosing a Husband. (Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.) Husbands are not made to order; they

we learn to use the Gospel armour it cannot be serviceable to us, if it be roughly a good one you have to know leges therein specified, or vexel and harright. Men are disciplined to use the not received in faith, "for the word him. He may not look like the man raised in the enjoyment of the same, the aright. Men are disciplined to use the arms; they must be taught to guard themselves against the assaults of the mixed wish faith in them that heard make up the reliable, enterprising, and the may not look make the make the may not look make the ma

acute business minds, and are not as ob-servant as they might be. One after While I shall not he state upon proper ocanother they will fall into the same casion to enforce this act, it would

man labors, without his blessing, will a pretty man, and thinks be vain. Paul may plant, Apollos wa- and dreams of his lovely hair, to not our country as in my opinion to call charming eyes, elegant dress, divine for such legislation as will, upon the prin-

> This fever passes off in time, but toe often it leaves a perverted taste. A dandy figure, swell manners and clattering tongue are apt to even ontweigh free of duty the transit across the territory

our warfare" which are mighty through early ideal rise up to disturb the sereni-God, to the pulling down of strong ty and tranquility of the domestic

An Important Message Follows the Fisheries Treaty Rejection.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSAL

as Will Deprive Canada of the Right to Transport Goods Across Ameri-

Following is the full text of President Cleveland's message to congress of Aug. 23: TO THE COCCRESS:

The rejection by the senate of the treaty lately negetiated for the settlement and adjust nent of the differences existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question

is thus remitted.

The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruitful source of irritation and trouble. Our cutzens engaged in fishing coterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexations interferences and annoyances, their vessels have been seized upon prefexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissible, and they have been otherwise words, when we would reject, with in- ted the world, saying, behold we bring and officials in a man or inexcusably bach

of importance in the light of the judgment It is luxurious feast, and no common | take to not any apparent disposition on

so the gospel provides everything which on the situation. I am not unmiddful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in beforehand, which we are determined prejudices cast a film over their eyes, evitable comminging of the business externot to yield. We should rather weigh and incapacitate them for discerning

with meekness the ingrafted word which is able to save our souls." Nor can we hope to profit if we do not cultivate this disposition—

2. With a desire to profit.

Out of darkness into their hearts, to give the light of the glory of God, as it appears in Jesus Christ. And to complete the blessedness of those who receive "the law" at the minister's mouth, God further promises, in the Gospel.

The congress has already passed a law, which received executive assent on the third day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting to the waters or at any of the ports of the Brit-ish Dominions of North America, should be, or lately had been, deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privi-As a rule women are not possessed of place of the United States of any product of

another they will fall into the same open trap, just as though they were blindfolded or were impelled by some uncontrolable force. The majority of them seem to think that they must marry, and all that is necessary is to find a man that is good looking or wish. The average girl first takes a fancy to in addition to the general allegations already charming eyes, elegant dress, divine monatache and dovelike voice. She declares that he is too sweet for anything.

This fever passes off in time, but too

spirit which has characterized our legisla-tion, our tariff laws have since 1866 been so a good heart, industrious habits and moral worth.

Even after marriage visions of the Even after marriage visions of the Countries. When the treaty of Washington

was negotiated in 1871 between the United

designated by the president of the United States and destined for her Britannic imajesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties, through the territory of the United States, under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the United States may from time to time prescribe; and under like rules, regulations and conditions goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit with at the payment of duties from such pessessions through the territory of the United States. It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at any of

goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic majesty's possessions in North America and destined for the United States, may be entered at the proper custom home and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the said possessions under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the govern-ment of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules and regula-

representatives of our government that ir fishermen would no longer be allowed to saip their fish in bond and free of duty through Canadian territory to this country; and ever since that time such shipment has been denied. The privilege of such shipment which had been extended to our fishermen was a most important one, allowing them to spend the time upon the fi-hing grounds which would otherwise be deveted to a voyage home with their catch, and doubling their opportunities for profitably presecuting their vocation. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fishermen over their territory in bond and free of duty the Canadian authorities deprived us of the only facility

department upon their concession, and for which we could supply no substitute.

The value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory, and to a d from our ports, thou; h great in every aspect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that, for a considerable portion of each year, the St. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leadlast six years the imports and exports of British Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws, amounted in value to about \$270,000,000, nearly all of which were goods dutiable u elec our tariff aws, by far the larger part of this traffic consisting of exchanges of goods between Great Britain and her American provinces brought to and car-The treaty stipulation entered into by our which were then on our statute book and are

I recommend imme liate legislative action conferring upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations permitting the transit of goods, wares, and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada. There need be no besitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that article twenty-nine of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the first day of July, 1885. The article itself

wish to terminate the same,"

I am of the opinion that the "term of years mentioned in article thirty-three," re-ferred to in article twenty-nine as the limit of its duration, means the period during which articles eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and article thirty, commonly called the "fishery articles," should continue in force on let the language of said article thirty-three. That the joint high commissioners who negotiated the treaty so under-stool and intended the phrase is certain, for their negotiations, prepared under their sapervision and approved by them, we find the following entry on the subject:

The transit question was discussed, and it was

lonce supporting this construction of the ianguage of article twenty-nine, it will be found that the law passed by congress to carry the trenty into effect furnishes conre proof of the correctness of such conclusive proof of the correctness of such con-struction. This law was passed March 1, 1813, and is entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, re-lating to the fisheries." After providing in the first and seventy sections for matter, in its first and second sections for putting in operation articles eighteen to twenty-five inave, and article thirty of the treaty, the

the precise words of the stipulation on the part of the United States as contained in article 29, which I have already fully quoted.

Hiere, then, is a distinct enactment of the congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 50, should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself, is indi-cated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the joint high commission representing both countries, and met with no objection

There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the 'renty and the act of the congress last cited, it is not necessary to in-

of such conflict the statute governs the ques-1873 construes the treaty or governs it, section twenty-nine of such treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our government to terminate articles eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and article thirty of the treaty. These proceedings had their inception in a joint resolution of con-gress passed May 8, 1883, declaring that in the judgment of congress these articles ought to be terminated, and directing the president to give the notice to the government of Great British provided for in article thirty-base of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the 1st day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely ter-minated on the last named day, and with

any other ports of the United States which have been or may from time to three be specially designated by the pression of the United States and destined for her Britannic majesty's possessible intention miscarried. But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privilege of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871 and independently of it, remained in force; and ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market through her terri-tory in bond, the people of that dominion have enjoyed without diminution the ad-vantages of our liberal and generous laws.

Without basing our complaint upon a vis-ation of tree willigations, it is nevertheless true the said ret sal of transit and the other injurious nets which have been recited constitute a provocing in-i-tance upo-rights neither mitigated by the amenities of oguition of our liberality and generous con siderati as

The distory of events connected with this subject makes it munifest that the Canadian gove meent can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protec, the interests of its people without manifestation of unfriendliness, and with at the unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels of which we have justly com-plained, and windover is done on our part should be done in the loope that the disposi tion of the Canadian government may re-move the o-casion of a resort to the addi-

leg slative action.

I am satisfies that upon the principle which should govern retaliation our interwhich should govern retaliation our intercou, se and relations with the Dominion of
Canada furnish as better opportunity for its
application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented and that it could not
be more effectually inaugurated than under
the power of suspension recommended.

While I have expressed my clear conviction upon the question of the continuance osection 29 of the trenty of 1871, I of course
fully concede the power and the duty of the

fully concede the power and the duty of the congress, in contempating legislative action, to construe the terms of any treaty stipulation which might, upon any possible consideration of good faith, limit such action; and eration of good faith, limit such action; and likewise the peculiar propriety in the case here presented of its interpretation of its own language as contained in the laws of 1875 putting in operation said treaty, and of 1883 directing the termination thereof; and if, in the deliberate judgment of congress, any restraint to the proposed legislation exists, it is to be hoped that the expediency of its early removal will be recognized.

I desire, also, to call the attention of congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as, in my opinion, require prompt action. The navigation of the great lakes, and the immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same, have been treated

ing out of the same, have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States government, and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transporta-tion upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens. The canals and other public works built and maintained by the lions. Special and prompt attention given to colutions. government along the line of the lakes are made free to all. In contrast to this condition, and evincing narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit, every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject to tolis and charges.

By article 27 of the treaty of 1871 provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion of Canada on terms of equality with the in-

declares that its provisions shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in article thirty-three of this treaty." Turning to article thirty-three, we find no mention of the twenty-ninth article, but only a provision that articles eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, and article thirty shall take effect as soon as the law required to carry them into operatio shall be passed by the legislative bedies of the different countries concerned, and that "they shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same." projecty transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in its cost by tols many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadan market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised. And yet evidence has for some time lose

tary of the treasury, showing that while the toils charged in the first instance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are descined to certain Canadian ports are al-lowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promis equality, and then in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadia business instead of their own, is to fulfile: I recommend that such legislative actions be taken as will give Canadian vessels, navgating our canals, and their cargoes, pre-cisely the advantages granted to our vessels

cisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canals, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of descrimination.

The course which I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignay of our country and the protec-tion and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does but half its duty when it protects its crizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrange-ments made for their benefit abroad, we should see to it that they are not deceived; and if we are generous and liberal to a neigh-boring country our people should reast the advantage of it by a return of liberality and

generosity.

Those are subjects which partisanship should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground calmiy and moterately, and hav-ing put aside other means of lettemont, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and the becoming pride of American citizenship.

Gitoven CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Aug. 23, 1888.

Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR.-Please inform your read-

ers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permaneutly cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remaily PREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office ad dress. Respectfully, T.A. SLOCUM, M.C. 181 Pearl St., N. Y. fr 47 5m.

This is the whole argument in a nut shell: What country in Europe pays the highest rate of wages? England, What country in Europe enjoys unrestricted commerce? England. What principal countries have a protective tariff? France, Germany, Italy and Russia. Which has the lowest? France. Which pays the highest wages? France:

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